

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THE RHYNCHOTA

by W.-L. Distant.

The genera and species described in this paper are with few exceptions Oriental in distribution. Many are from the fine collection of REDUVIIDÆ made by Sign. Fea in Burma and adjacent territory, a collection submitted to me for identification by Dr Gestro of the Genoa Museum. These and other Indian species will be subsequently included in my second volume on the Rhynchota of British India (Blanford's series).

Among items of interest may be mentioned a second eastern species of the genus *Dulichius* of the family COREIDÆ. In the LYGÆIDÆ an eastern species of the neotropical genus *Salacia*. Three new genera of TINGIDIDÆ, and in PHYMATIDÆ the description of a second species of the genus *Carcinochelis*, this time from Borneo, and a species of *Carcinocoris* (hitherto only recorded from British India) from the Island of Batchian. A new species of *Henicocephalus* from Japan; in REDUVIIDÆ an eastern species of the genus *Diaditus* hitherto only known from the neotropical region; and a new genus (allied to *Conorhinus*) from Samoa.

Fam. COREIDÆ.

***Dulichius Thompsoni* sp. n.** — Piceous; hemelytra and antennæ brownish-piceous; rostrum, coxæ and legs dull dark ochraceous; abdomen beneath obscure castaneous; apex of rostrum piceous; head robust, finely granulate, discal area with its lateral margins on inner side of eyes, laminate and obscure brownish-ochraceous, very prominently constricted at base, ocelli prominent, black, eyes ochraceous; antennæ with the first joint shortest, about reaching the ocelli, second and third joints longest, and about equal in length; pronotum finely granulate with a long erect spine near each lateral angle, posterior margin concavely sinuate; scutellum finely granulate, with a long erect spine at apex; hemelytra very much abbreviated, scarcely one third the length of abdomen, longitudinally rugose, excepting the lateral margins which are ochraceous; abdomen strongly constricted at base, and again narrowed towards apex which is truncate; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxæ, first joint robust, much shorter than head, second joint slender and longest.

Long. 8 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Shan States; Taunggyi, 5,000 feet (Thompson).

Fam. **BERYTIDÆ.**

Parajalysus nigrescens sp. n. — Head and pronotum golden-ochraceous, granulate; a central fascia to head, antennæ, eyes, anterior transverse constriction, basal spot, and spines to pronotum, black; hemelytra pale hyaline, lateral margins pale ochraceous with a fuscous line; legs fuscous, the femora mottled with ochraceous, the femoral apices clavate, black; body beneath and coxæ brownish-ochraceous; disk of sternum and base of abdomen piceous. Antennæ with the apex of the first joint clavate, the fourth joint thickened throughout; femoral apices rather longly and very distinctly clavate; pronotal lateral spines long, directed a little upward and backward, central spine mutilated; rostrum brownish ochraceous, its base somewhat piceous.

Long. 6 mill.

Hab. : Brazil; Goyas Prov.

Fam. **LYGÆIDÆ.****CAVELERIUS** gen. nov.

Allied to *Macropes*, differing principally by the profoundly, concavely excavated posterior margin of the pronotum in front of the scutellum, the posterior pronotal angles being produced over the bases of the corium and clavus, their apices broadly oblique and extending beyond margins of corium; basal and apical joints of antennæ distinctly thickened, apical joint longest; membrane not quite reaching apex of abdomen.

Cavelerius illustris sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum abdomen above, body beneath, and antennæ, black; corium dull pale luteous, apical angular areas, piceous; membrane piceous, basal angle, a spot near apex of corium, and the apex, or apical margin, pale dull luteous; rostrum, legs, and basal joint of antennæ ochraceous; head and anterior lobe of pronotum shining black; body sparingly finely pilose above, much more strongly pilose beneath; rostrum just passing the anterior coxæ, its base piceous, second joint slightly longer than third.

Long. 6 mill.

Hab. : Upper Burma; Taunggyi, 5,000 feet (Thompson).

Iphicrates subauratus sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum, antennæ, and sternum, black; anterior pronotal collar, posterior pronotal lobe, apex of scutellum, corium, membrane, abdomen above and beneath, posterior margin of prosternum, coxæ, rostrum, and legs, ochraceous; disk of corium plumbeous; lateral margins

of abdomen luteous; pronotum coarsely punctate; membrane reaching the penultimate segment of the abdomen; sternum coarsely punctate.

Long. 5 to 5 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Pundalu-oya (E. E. Green).

EDULICA gen. nov.

Body subovate, elongate; head narrowed and acuminate in front of eyes which are large and placed somewhat near base, ocelli situate near lateral margins immediately behind eyes; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ, first joint almost reaching base of head; antennæ robust, first joint shortest reaching apex of head about half the length of second, third very slightly shorter than fourth; pronotum transverse, broader than long, anterior margin moderately concave, lateral margins nearly straight very slightly rounded, posterior margin straight; scutellum subtriangular, a little tumid on lateral areas; corium covering two thirds of abdomen, apical margin nearly straight, lateral margins a little amplified; membrane reaching abdominal apex; femora moderately incrassated. Belonging to the *Clerada* group of genera.

Edulica ornata sp. n. — Ochraceous; eyes black; central area of pronotum strongly punctate and fuscous; apical margins of scutellum, clavus, corium — excepting base and lateral margins, spots near the anterior and posterior coxæ, marginal abdominal spots, and transverse suffusions to the last three abdominal segments, piceous; membrane with fuscous suffusions on apical area; scutellum, clavus, and corium distinctly punctate; lateral margins of corium somewhat longly pilose.

Long. 5 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Peradeniya (E. E. Green).

VERTOMANNUS gen. nov.

Head longer than the pronotum, strongly exerted on a cylindrical process about as long as the apical half which is thickened, subglobose, somewhat conically produced at apex; antennæ with the first joint moderately thickened considerably passing apex of head, second, third and fourth joints slender, pilose, almost subequal in length; rostrum about reaching the anterior coxæ, first joint thickened and reaching the area of the eyes; pronotum with the anterior lobe only about half the length of the posterior lobe; scutellum triangular; body elongate; lateral margins of the corium

slightly concavely sinuate; membrane passing the apex of the abdomen; legs slender, femora a little apically incrassated.

Allied to the American genus *Myodocha*, from which it can be at once separated by the structure of the pronotum.

Vertomannus capitatus sp. n. — Head, sternum, anterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum black; posterior pronotal lobe, corium and body beneath pale castaneous; apex of scutellum pale luteous; corium much suffused with whitish coloration, principally a spot about one third from base of lateral margin, a subapical spot, angulate anteriorly, and a small rounded spot near inner angle; membrane fuscous, with a large marginal spot and apex pale subhyaline; legs luteous, apical halves of femora reddish-ochraceous, apices of tibiae and tarsal joints, fuscous; antennae ochraceous, apical joint — excluding base, piceous; posterior pronotal lobe and corium sparingly but coarsely punctate, the pale spots to corium levigate; posterior lobe of pronotum centrally carinate on its anterior area; legs finely hirsute; rostrum luteous, basal joint castaneous.

Long. 6 to 6 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Assam; Margherita. Burma.

Salacia signanda sp. n. — Stramineous; anterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum — excluding apex, castaneous; head piceous, greyishly pilose; a spot at lateral angles of pronotum, a spot at centre of lateral margins to corium and the apical angle of same, black; membrane pale fuscous, the margins pale stramineous; body beneath castaneous, legs pale luteous; antennae brownish-ochraceous, apices of the joints luteous; posterior lobe of pronotum and the corium, sparingly but coarsely punctate.

Long. 2 1/3 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon (E. E. Green).

A second oriental species of this neotropical genus. I have received a specimen from Assam which cannot be separated from *S. picturata* which I described from Guatemala.

Fam. TINGIDIDÆ.

Serenthia dilatata sp. n. — Head dark castaneous with an ochraceous spot behind each eye; antennae brownish-ochraceous, the apical joint piceous; pronotum castaneous coarsely punctate, anterior margin ochraceous, behind which is a transverse piceous fascia, apex and a central carina on posterior area ochraceous; elytra pale ochraceous, the areas defined by brownish-ochraceous margins, discoidal and costal areas finely granulate, costal membrane and apical area finely areolate; apices of discoidal areas, a

transverse central spot to costal membrane, and disk of apical area, infuscated; head and sternum beneath dark castaneous; legs and abdomen beneath, ochraceous; antennæ very finely and obscurely pilose; pronotum with the disk convexly gibbous, distinctly constricted at anterior margin; elytra moderately convexly amplified at lateral margins, narrowed towards apex.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. : Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

CADAMUSTUS gen. nov.

Elytra twice as long as the abdomen, broad, more or less widely reticulated, broadly rounded at the apices where they are more or less divergent; antennæ slender, basal joint only a little shorter than apical joint; rostrum passing the anterior coxæ; head pointed at the apex, but unarmed; pronotum with the lateral margins strongly laminately and upwardly produced, the reticulations large and the outer ones subquadrate, hood convex but compressed, truncately attenuated anteriorly, covering head, connected posteriorly with a similar pronotal elevation.

Allied to *Leptobyrsa*, but with the head not frontally spinous, and covered with hood; pronotal shield also different.

Cadamustus typicus sp. n. — Pale hyaline, the dark abdomen reflected through the elytra, the reticulations pale piceous, body piceous, lateral margins of abdomen reddish-ochraceous; legs and antennæ very pale luteous, apical joint of antennæ and the tarsi pale ochraceous; the elytra have opaline reflections, the reticulations large and the areas ill defined or obsolete; hood laminately conical.

Long. body 2 mill.; to apex of elytra 4 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Pundalu-oya (E. E. Green).

Cadamustus suffusus sp. n. — Pale creamy hyaline; posterior disk of pronotum, and body as reflected above brownish-ochraceous; margins of areolæ to elytra and lateral areas of pronotum, brownish-ochraceous; elytra with opaline reflections and with a transverse fascia near base, a small lateral spot beyond middle and a transverse suboblique fascia extending from inner angle to near outer marginal apex, brownish-ochraceous; body beneath dark brownish-ochraceous, legs very pale luteous; margins of pronotal posterior elongation pale luteous. Antennæ mutilated; in structure much resemble the previously described species *C. typicus*.

Long. body $1\frac{1}{2}$ mill.; to apex of elytra 3 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Matale (E. E. Green).

Leptodictya vagans sp. n. — Ovate, the margins of the pronotum and elytra convex; antennæ ochraceous, the apical joint piceous; head ochraceous; eyes piceous; pronotum with the disk castaneous, the hood and carinæ ochraceous, lateral marginal areas, and posterior area very pale luteous, the last thickly reticulated with piceous, and the reticulations of the lateral areas more or less fuscous; elytra very pale luteous or creamy white, the discoidal areas thickly obscurely granulate and piceous towards base and apex, a central piceous suffusion to costal area and membrane, the last subhyaline, the reticulations beyond middle and at apex, and inner apical areas piceous; legs ochraceous, tarsi piceous; body beneath pale castaneous with piceous markings (imperfectly seen — carded specimen). Head with five long spines, the lateral spines moderately recurved, the other spines directed straightly forward; pronotal lateral areas laminate, convex, reticulate, hood not quite reaching middle of pronotum; elytral marginal areas convexly amplified at middle, attenuated anteriorly and posteriorly.

Long. 3 mill.

Hab.: Ceylon (G. Lewis).

DULINIUS gen. nov.

Rostrum reaching the posterior coxæ, rostral groove nearly reaching the posterior coxæ; antennæ finely and longly pilose, first joint moderately incrassated and extending to about apex of head which is anteriorly obtusely angulate; pronotum with much dilated, reflexed, concave, membranous margins, which are subvertical shell-like and rounded; hood large, globular, convex, covering the head, its posterior area also concavely dilated on each side; elytra entirely hyaline, about twice as long as the abdomen, obliquely widening from near base, the apical margins rounded, areolæ large, areas very ill defined.

Allied to the neotropical genus *Dicysta*.

Dulinius conchatus sp. n. — Pale hyaline with the margins of the areolæ pale ochraceous; hood, pronotum, extreme lateral margins of pronotum, antennæ, body, and legs pale ochraceous; elytra with opaline reflections; the ochraceous lateral margins of the pronotum with distinct darker transverse spots.

Long. body 2 mill.; to apex elytra 4 mill.

Hab.: Ceylon; Batticaloa (E. E. Green).

Paracopium Lewisi sp. n. — Fuscous-brown; lateral margins of the hemelytra pale hyaline with transverse fuscous linear spots; pronotum with the lateral and anterior margins, and the lon-

gitudinal carinations, greyishly-fuscos; membranous portion of the hemelytra with reticulate dark fuscous venation.

Elongate; antennæ stout, robust, second joint more slender than first and about half its length, third joint nearly twice as long as first and second joints together, fourth joint a little more than half the length of third; head with a distinct pale central basal carination at inner margin of each eye; pronotum with three discal longitudinal carinations, the central one straight, the lateral ones slightly curved; hemelytra with the margins of the discoidal area carinately defined.

Long. 4 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon (G. Lewis).

Differs from *P. cingalensis* Walk., by the less robust antennæ, more elongate form, darker coloration, etc.

Cysteochema elongata sp. n. — Pale brown; antennæ ochraceous, apical joint — excluding base, piceous; head black, interior margins of eyes, luteous; apex of pronotum, apices of discoidal areas, small lateral spots to costal membrane, and a few subapical areolæ to elytra, luteous or creamy-white; meso and metasterna and abdomen beneath black; legs ochraceous; body elongate; pronotum with three central longitudinal carinæ, the hood and lateral areas coarsely granulate; elytra with the discoidal areas coarsely granulate, the apical areas finely areolate, the lateral margins a little concavely sinuate before apices; sternum finely granulate.

Long. 4 mill.

Hab. : Assam; Margherita.

Cysteochema nexa sp. n. — Head and disk of pronotum castaneous; apical area of pronotum and the elytra pale brownish, the last with the costal membrane irrorated with creamy-white areolets; body beneath piceous, the sternum thickly greyishly pilose, legs ochraceous; antennæ with the basal joint ochraceous, remaining joints mutilated; pronotum with a single pale longitudinal carina, the lateral areas and hood concavely granulate; elytra with the discoidal and costal areas granulate, apical areas more thickly and finely granulate; the elytral areas defined by more or less ochraceous margins.

Long. 3 mill.

Hab. : Assam; Margherita.

Teleonemia assamensis sp. n. — Pale ferruginous; antennæ castaneous; head above greyishly pilose, eyes and a spot between them, black; anterior and lateral margins of the pronotum narrowly pale luteous, anterior pronotal area with a gibbous convex callosity

very coarsely punctate, behind which on each side are two small transverse black lines, its marginal areas greyish; pronotum profoundly tricarinate, posteriorly punctate between the carinations; hemelytra with the discoidal area coarsely punctate, remaining surface finely areolate, lateral margins finely and palely cellular; body beneath piceous, greyishly pubescent, especially on sternum; legs pale castaneous.

Long. 4 mill.

Hab. : Assam; Margherita.

BREDENBACHIUS gen. nov.

Broadly elongate; elytra much longer than abdomen; pronotum with the apex broadly triangular, its lateral areas globosely dilated as in *Cysteochila*, but directed obliquely outward; elytra with the costal area abruptly divided and laminately deflected from the discoidal area.

Allied to *Cysteochila*, but differing by the structure of the pronotum and elytra as above detailed.

Bredenbachius pictus sp. n. — Head and antennæ ochraceous, apical joint of antennæ — excluding base, piceous; pronotum castaneous; anterior area, apex, and central carinæ pale creamy-white; elytra creamy-white, disk of discoidal area infuscated, a central elongate piceous spot to costal area and membrane, apical area infuscated, pale at base and apex; body beneath piceous, legs ochraceous; pronotum with three central carinæ, the central one percurrent and straight, the two lateral carinæ commencing from inner margin of lateral globose areas and deflected towards apical margin, giving the apex a scutellate appearance, the disk is coarsely punctate, the lateral areas foveately reticulate; elytra reticulate, the areolets distinct, those on the costal membrane transversely quadrato.

Long. 3 mill.

Hab. : Tenasserim; Myitta (Doherty).

Monanthia nilgiriensis sp. n. — Pale hyaline; head and lateral convex margins of the pronotum piceous; disk of pronotum, abdomen above and body beneath black; lateral areas of pronotum hyaline, the margin of the areolæ and a transverse fascia from disk to margins, piceous; elytra hyaline, the margins of the areolæ mostly piceous, margins of the discoidal area and a large raised globular discoidal spot, piceous; inner and apical areas piceous, the last margined with pale areolæ and containing two distinct central white spots; legs, antennæ, and anterior area of pronotal dilatation

beneath with marginal spots to sme, ochraceous; apical joint of antennæ, and posterior femora, piceous. The pronotum is roundly and much dilated, with reflexed, concave, membranous margins, which are subvertical, shell-like and rounded; head uncovered; the globular elevations to discoidal area of elytra presenting a small central concave spot.

Long. body 4 mill.; to apex elytra 5 mill.; exp. pronotum 3 mill.

Hab. : Nilgiri Hills (Sir G. F. Hampson).

Belonging to the *echii* group of the genus.

SYNONYMICAL NOTE

Genus PHYLLONTOCHILA

Monanthia subg. *Phyllontocheila* Fieber, Ent. Mon., p. 59 (1844).

Phyllontochila Stål, En. Hem., III, pp. 120 and 128 (1873).

Sakuntala Kirkal., Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., XIV, p. 298 (1902).

PHYLLONTOCHILA RAVANA.

Sakuntala ravana Kirkal., Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc., XIV, p. 299 (1902).

Mr. E. E. Green of Ceylon has sent me a nice series of this species.

Fam. PHYMATIDÆ.

***Carcinochelis perpugnax* sp. n.** — Very dark castaneous or purplish-brown; lateral and apical margins of scutellum, corium — excluding base and apex, connexivum, abdomen beneath and legs, ochraceous; connexivum with a central transverse subquadrate piceous spot about middle, and a similar but smaller spot near apex; eyes pale castaneous; antennæ with the basal joint uniformly incrassate, second joint short thickly pedunculate, third joint about as long as the second and gradually apically thickened, fourth joint longest, elongately globose, attenuated at base and apex; head finely granulate, the lateral margins thickly spinously granulate, with a central longitudinal series of granulous spines, two or three near apex being robust and prominent; pronotum with the lateral margins denticulate, a strong spine at anterior angles, lateral angles broadly subobtusely produced, their margins denticulate, with a more prominent central spine, the surface coarsely granulate with two discal carinæ; margins of scutellum very finely serrate; connexivum amplified, moderately recurved, gradually

narrowed towards base and apex, its lateral margins denticulate; membrane not quite reaching abdominal apex.

Long. 6 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 3 mill.

Hab. : Borneo; Muching (R. Shelford).

Carcinocoris bilineatus sp. n. — Head and pronotum dark brownish-ochraceous; anterior lobe of pronotum and the lateral angles, piceous; scutellum ochraceous with two central longitudinal piceous lines; connexivum ochraceous, with a large central piceous spot; head beneath, sternum and anterior legs piceous; rostrum, anterior tarsi, bases and apices of anterior femora, abdomen beneath, and intermediate and posterior legs, ochraceous; abdomen with two irregular fuscous fasciæ on each lateral area; antennæ piceous, spinous, first and fourth joints longest and subequal in length, first joint incrassated, second joint globose, a little shorter than third, third joint gradually thickened from base which is very slender, fourth joint elongately globose, attenuated at base and apex; head with a central longitudinal series of long spines, its lateral margins also longly spinous, two spines directed backward near base; pronotum with anterior disk and lateral margins longly spinous, the lateral angles prominently and acutely produced with their apices recurved, a long spine at anterior and posterior basal angles, posterior area coarsely granulate; scutellum slender, almost reaching apex of abdomen, its lateral margins longly and regularly spinous; connexivum dilated centrally, its margins very longly spinous; legs spinous.

Long. 7 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 3 mill.

Hab. : Batchian Island; Malay Archipelago (Doherty).

Fam. **HENICOCEPHALIDÆ.**

Henicocephalus ostentus sp. n. — Piceous finely greyishly pilose; head behind eyes, posterior margin of pronotum, clavus excluding apex, basal angles and lateral margins of hemelytra, coxæ, bases and apices of femora, tibiæ and tarsi, and posterior margin of prosternum, ochraceous; second joint of antennæ a little the longest; middle lobe of pronotum a little longer than the posterior lobe which is centrally obscurely sulcate and centrally sinuate in front of the scutellum; hemelytra slightly widened posteriorly.

Long. 8 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Teinzo (Fea).

HENICOCEPHALUS COLLARIS.

Stenopirates collaris Walk. Cat. Het., VII, p. 139 n. 1 (1873).

Var. *a.* Piceous; anterior and posterior area of head, base and lateral margins of hemelytra, legs and rostrum, sanguineous.

Var. *b.* Piceous; margins of hemelytra and the legs sanguineous; anterior femora piceous at base.

Var. *c.* As in *var. b.* but with the anterior tibiae piceous, sanguineous at base.

Hab. : Burma; Asciuii Ghecu, Karennee (Fea).

Henicocephalus Lewisi sp. n. — Brownish-ochraceous; hemelytra — excluding basal area and lateral and apical margins, piceous-brown; head in front of eyes about as long or a little longer than the two postocular areas; pronotum subtriangular, the base profoundly and acutely inwardly sinuate, the lateral angles broad, subprominent, rounded, subspatulate, with their margins slightly recurved, scutellum with a very fine central carina; hemelytra with the margins moderately concave about centre, distinctly apically widened and rounded.

Long. 6 mill.

Hab. : Japan (G. Lewis).

A species possessing distinct subprominent pronotal angles.

Fam. REDUVIIDÆ.

Polytoxus maculatus sp. n. — Pale ochraceous; posterior pronotal lobe reddish-ochraceous, with a large central piceous spot; scutellum piceous with its spine ochraceous; hemelytra and legs pale luteous; a spot on each lateral area of the sternal segments, sublateral area of the abdomen, apices of the femora, bases and apices of the tibiae, narrowly, and the tarsi, black or piceous; antennæ fuscous, base of first joint ochraceous; apices of pronotal lateral and scutellar spines fuscous. Legs moderately pilose, posterior femora about as long as the abdomen; anterior lobe of pronotum obscurely centrally sulcate, and broadly, prominently foveate on each lateral area.

Long. 12 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Karennee (Fea).

Polytoxus femoralis sp. n. — Head and pronotum reddish-ochraceous; posterior lobe of pronotum with a central fuscous or subpiceous spot; scutellum piceous, its spine ochraceous; hemelytra pale brownish-ochraceous, their lateral areas ochraceous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, abdomen sometimes castaneous, sublateral areas of the meso- and metasterna and abdomen, piceous, extreme abdominal lateral margin luteous; antennæ, apices of femora, extreme bases of tibiae, and the tarsi, piceous; apices of the

lateral pronotal and scutellar spines, fuscous. Legs pilose, posterior femora about reaching apex of abdomen; anterior pronotal lobe centrally sulcate, foveate on each lateral area, the sulcation and foveations strongly marginately carinate.

Long. 10 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon (E. E. Green).

Apparently allied to *P. longipes* Stål, but differing apart from other lesser characters, by having the posterior femora not passing the apex of the abdomen.

Diaditus errabundus sp. n. — Hoary-grey streaked and suffused with fuscous; head with the eyes black and with a distinct central piceous line on the post-ocular area; pronotum with longitudinal fuscous lines, the central area and base more or less piceous; scutellum piceous; corium with longitudinal fuscous streaks, two small fuscous discal spots connected by a line of the same colour, and with pale greyish suffusions which extend also to the membrane; connexivum alternately fuscous and grey; legs pale ochraceous annulated with fuscous; an oblique black fascia crossing meso- and metasterna near the coxæ; abdomen with a central incised line which is black on the last two segments; head distinctly tuberculously spinous at the antenniferous tubercles, between which the apex of the head is triangulately produced; antennæ pale with the basal and apical joints fuscous.

Long. 10 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Kuruvegalla and Peradeniya (E. E. Green).

The first eastern species described belonging to this hitherto purely neotropical genus.

Lisarda longispina sp. n. — Fuliginous-brown; antennæ, apical spine and a lateral fascia on each side of head above, two longitudinal discal fasciæ on anterior lobe of pronotum, and posterior margin in front of scutellum, scutellum, connexivum, coxæ, legs and abdomen beneath ochraceous; base and apex of second joint of antennæ, apex of scutellar spine, and anterior and lateral angles of pronotum, piceous; large incomplete spots to connexivum; apical areas of femora sometimes exhibiting two obsolete annulations, basal, subbasal, and apical annulations to tibiæ, umber-brown; abdomen beneath mottled with fuliginous, and with a central piceous macular line; rostrum pale brownish. Apical prolongation of head, long and recurved; lateral angles of pronotum long and directed backward; lateral spines to connexivum somewhat long and very distinct.

Long. ♀, 16 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Karennee.

Allied to *L. inornata* Walk. = *L. pallidispina* Stål, but besides colour differences, the apical prolongation to head, and the lateral pronotal spines are considerably longer than in that species.

Lisarda uniformis sp. n. — Pale ochraceous; eyes, pronotum, scutellum, sternum, a central narrow line and a broad slightly curved fascia on each lateral area of the abdomen, plumbeous; lateral areas of the posterior pronotal lobe pale ochraceous; anterior lobe of the pronotum profoundly excavate, a central narrow sulcation transversing both lobes, anterior angles prominent and plumbeous; connexivum very obscurely or obsoletely spotted with darker ochraceous; legs uniformly concolorous, not annulated.

Long. 10 to 12 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon (E. E. Green).

Petalochirus burmanus sp. n. — Pale fuscous or brownish-ochraceous; hemelytra distinctly mottled with luteous and with a small discal fuscous spot, sometimes obsolete; connexivum luteous, with large black spots each black spot containing a very small luteous spot; body beneath blackish, pilose; trochanters, legs and lateral marginal spots, luteous; subbasal and apical areas to femora, anterior tibiæ, basal and apical annulations to intermediate and posterior tibiæ, castaneous; antennæ piceous, first joint with a pale central annulation which in some specimens is obsolete; head prominently sulcated from between the eyes; pronotum with a distinct central narrow sulcation, anterior lobe moderately excavate, anterior angles spinously suberect, ochraceous, posterior angles obliquely erect, fuscous; connexivum moderately fuscously spinous at the posterior segmental angles, the spines directed backward; anterior tibiæ broadly dilated outwardly, moderately dilated inwardly; posterior femora with a distinct spine near apex.

Long. 12 1/2 to 14 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Bhamo (Fea).

A species peculiar by the moderately short spines to the pronotal lateral angles and to the abdominal margins.

Petalochirus perakensis sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum, antennæ, rostrum and sternum, black; hemelytra and abdomen beneath ochraceous, hemelytra mottled with brownish and with a small distinct black discal spot; connexivum and abdominal spines black, bases of spines and intermediate spots, luteous; abdomen beneath with a central fascia and the lateral margins black, the last spotted with luteous; legs castaneous; anterior tibiæ black. Lateral pronotal spines long, directly outwardly and a little upward;

scutellar spine long, erect; lateral abdominal spines long, directed a little upward and backward; pronotum and scutellum rugulose.

Long. 14 to 17 mill.

Hab. : Malay Peninsula; Perak (Doherty).

Psophis consanguineus sp. n. — Sanguineous; antennæ fuscous, the basal joint sanguineous; membrane pale fuscous. Antecular portion of head with a faint central longitudinal ridge; anterior pronotal lobe distinctly excavated; corium somewhat opaque and faintly pilose; legs moderately pilose; tarsi ochraceous.

Long. 12 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Karennee (Fea).

Epirodera impeza sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum, basal angle of corium, body beneath, and legs, dark obscure chocolate-brown; corium, membrane and connexivum piceous; transverse spots to connexivum, basal and subapical annulations to femora and tibiæ, and apex of scutellum, ochraceous; apical joint of antennæ, excluding base, luteous. Antennæ rather longly pilose; pronotum transversely constricted and trifoveate, prominently ridged at base, and with two central discal curved carinæ, lateral margins of anterior lobe serrate; apex of scutellum elongately lobate; anterior femora robust, prominently spined beneath, intermediate and posterior femora moderately thickened and moderately spined beneath.

Long. 9 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 3 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Karennee (Fea). Tenasserim; Meekalan (Fea).

Pasiropsis maculata sp. n. — Piceous, opaque; corium and membrane bronzy brown; apex of clavus pale brownish; spots to connexivum at segmental incisures above and beneath, ochraceous; legs and rostrum piceous-brown. Posterior angles of pronotum subacute and slightly directed backward; apex of scutellum spinously, obliquely ascending; anterior prosternal process well developed, the spinous tubercles prominent.

Long. 8 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Karennee, Palön. Tenasserim; Meetan (Fea).

Pasiropsis notata sp. n. — Piceous, opaque; corium and membrane bronzy; a large ochraceous spot near inner angle of corium, almost reaching the lateral margin; incisural spots to connexivum both above and beneath, and a subapical annulation to intermediate and posterior femora, ochraceous; tibiæ piceous brown. Posterior angles of pronotum obtusely directed backward; apex of scutellum obliquely spinously ascending; posterior lobe of

pronotum with a distinct narrow central sulcation; anterior prosternal process with its spinous tubercles, well developed.

Long. 9 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Karennee, Asciuii Cheba (Fea).

Pasiropsis marginata sp. n. — Piceous, moderately shining; corium, membrane and legs, piceous-brown; connexivum and abdomen beneath, ochraceous. Posterior angles of the pronotum obtusely directed backward, posterior pronotal lobe centrally profoundly sulcate; apex of scutellum strongly spinously produced, but very slightly ascending; anterior prosternal process well developed.

Long. 7 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Carin Ghecu (Fea).

Acanthaspis xerampilina sp. n. — Dull red; eyes, scutellum excluding apex, clavus excluding base, a large subclaval spot to corium, not reaching base, but posteriorly joining basal angle of membrane and continued along the greater part of apical margin of corium, membrane, and lateral areas of sternum, piceous. Pronotum with the lateral angles produced into long acute spines directed backward, and with two long erect spines near the posterior margin, posterior lobe not sulcated; scutellar spine long, obliquely erect; membrane passing the apex of the abdomen; head sulcated between the eyes.

Long. 19 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 6 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Burma (Vigors).

Allied to *A. gulo* Stål.

Acanthaspis vineta sp. n. — Piceous-black; basal joint of antennæ, the lateral angular areas and two central basal spots to pronotum, basal angle, and a large spot near inner angle of corium reaching lateral margin and also the basal margin of membrane, upper surface of abdomen and connexivum, legs and second joint of rostrum, reddish-ochraceous; large spots to connexivum, and apex of abdomen above piceous-black; basal areas of femora piceous-brown; antennæ, excluding basal joint, pale brownish. Lateral angles of the pronotum spinously prominent, the angles slightly directed backward; posterior pronotal lobe faintly centrally sulcate; apex of scutellum strongly spinously produced and obliquely erect; head distinctly sulcate between the eyes.

Long. 21 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 6 1/2 to 7 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Bharno, Teinzo (Fea).

Acanthaspis succinea sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum and sternum piceous; clavus, a claval marginal fascia to corium, not reaching base, membrane and abdomen beneath brownish-piceous; lateral angles to pronotum, corium, large quadrate spots to connexivum, above and beneath, and the legs ochraceous; a subbasal spot and apical angle to corium, and a subapical annulation to femora, piceous; antennæ dull ochraceous, the apical joints brownish; rostrum — excluding basal joint — castaneous. Posterior lobe of pronotum rugulose, centrally sulcate, lateral angles obtusely subprominent; head sulcate between the eyes; apex of scutellum moderately, spinously, obliquely erect.

Long. 18 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. : Burma; Minhla (Fea).

Acanthaspis inscripta sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum, antennæ, rostrum, and legs ochraceous; second, third and fourth joints of antennæ fuscous; eyes, a transverse impression between them, a spot on disk of head, and its constricted base laterally connected with eyes, base of first joint of rostrum and apices of second and third joints, black; two small spots on anterior margin of pronotum, the transverse constriction, and a spot near each lateral angle, black; scutellum with a black central basal spot; corium piceous-brown, its outer and apical areas black, base of lateral margin, and a large irregular transverse spot near apex pale ochraceous; membrane piceous-brown, black at basal angle; connexivum above and beneath ochraceous, spotted with black; body beneath ochraceous; a central fascia to head beneath, coxæ, trochanters, irregular lines and spots to sternum, and posterior segmental margins to abdomen, black.

Anterior lobe of pronotum strongly sculptured, posterior lobe finely granulate, the lateral angles produced in short tubercular spines slightly directed upward; scutellar spine well developed and obliquely erect; body moderately pilose, legs strongly pilose.

Long. 11 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 3 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon; Kandy (E. E. Green).

Allied to *A. lineatipes* Reut.

Velitra maculata sp. n. — Brownish-piceous; base of first joint, and second joint, excluding apex, of antennæ, bases of second and third joints of rostrum, five transverse basal spots — sometimes obscure — to posterior lobe of pronotum, a subbasal and discal spot to corium — the second largest and emarginate, sometimes some small claval and subclaval spots, spots to connexivum above and beneath, basal and subapical annulations to femora and tibiæ, and the tarsi, pale ochraceous. Disk of pronotum centrally,

broadly sulcate, especially on posterior lobe; apex of scutellum longly spinous; legs and antennæ pilose.

Long. 10 to 12 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Bhamo, Teinzo, Palon, Katha (Fea).

Velitra stigmatica sp. n. — Piceous; a broad longitudinal somewhat oblique fascia to corium commencing on disk a little beyond base and terminating on apical margin, a broad central annulation to femora — most distinct on posterior and more obsolete on anterior femora, and the margin of the connexivum both above and beneath on the two last segments, reddish-ochraceous.

Allied in shape and structure to *V. rubropicta* A. and S., but with the membrane unicolorous, femora distinctly annulated, fascia to corium entirely discal and connected with lateral margin, etc.

Long. 22 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. : Assam; Khasia Hills (Chennell).

GERBELIUS gen. nov.

Head robust, moderately broad, anteocular shorter than the postocular area which is moderately globose, antennæ with the first and second joints shortest, first joint about reaching apex of head, second about twice as long as first; rostrum with the first joint shorter than head, about as long as remaining joints together; pronotum with the anterior and posterior lobes about equally long, the anterior globose, irregularly excavate, with the anterior angles prominent, posterior lobe centrally transversely foveate, posterior margin deflected; scutellum centrally sulcate, apex produced spinously and slightly ascending; abdomen broad, ovate, connexivum strongly exposed; femora minutely spined beneath.

Allied to *Paralenæus* Reut.

Gerbélius typicus sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum, membrane and body beneath, brownish-piceous; first and second joints of antennæ, apex of scutellum, corium, connexivum, rostrum and legs luteous; apical third of corium, spots to connexivum above and beneath brownish-piceous; femora with a faint, obsolete, fuscous, subapical annulation.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Palon, Bhamo, Schwegoo-Myo (Fea).

Gerbélius ornatus sp. n. — Brownish-piceous; femora pale brownish, their bases, the tibiæ, tarsi, antennæ, rostrum, a large spot occupying the claval apices and adjacent area of corium, and the apical areas of corium pale ochraceous; femora finely but distinctly

spinous beneath; connexivum with pale narrow transverse incisural spots.

Long. 8 1/2 mill.

Hab. : Ceylon.

Tiarodes malayanus sp. n. — Pronotum, scutellum, connexivum, body beneath, and legs ochraceous, or reddish-ochraceous; corium purplish-brown; head above, rostrum, maculate margins to anterior lobe of pronotum, basal lateral streak to corium, spots to connexivum above and beneath, apices of femora, bases and apices of tibiæ, shining black; clavus, a marginal claval spot and apex of corium, and the membrane, piceous, opaque; antennæ ochraceous, basal joint, and base and apex of second joint, black. Disk of pronotum centrally foveate.

Long. 23 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 7 mill.

Hab. : Malay Peninsula; Perak (Doherty).

ADRICOMIUS gen. nov.

Head elongate but shorter than pronotum, lobes of equal length but central lobe well defined above near apex, two forwardly directed short tubercular spines united posteriorly situate between the apex and the insertion of the antennæ, a short outwardly directed robust spine at antenniferous tubercles, eyes prominent, globose, a short tubercular spine bifid at apex behind each eye, antennæ inserted much nearer apex than to eyes, first joint moderately robust and passing apex of head, second joint about twice as long as first, head very distinctly constricted at base, eyes inserted at about one third from base; rostrum with the first joint slightly longer than the second; pronotum subtriangular, transversely constricted near middle, lateral margins of the anterior lobe coarsely serrate, anterior angles obtusely prominent, posterior lobe broadened to the lateral angles which are subprominent and slightly directed backward, oblique to basal angles of scutellum, moderately sinuate before base of scutellum, its margins obscurely serrate; scutellum with the apex produced into a short, robust, lateral spine; posterior angles of the corium moderately angulately produced; connexivum prominently exposed; abdomen convexly widened from near base, and narrowed at apex; anterior femora incrassated, slightly curved, their inner margins serrate; anterior trochanters armed with a long robust spine at apex; anterior tibiæ about as long as the femora, somewhat lunately curved; intermediate and posterior legs slender, tibiæ straight, prosternum profoundly centrally sulcate, mesosternum moderately sulcate, meta-

sternum faintly sulcate; abdomen with a central ridge, posterior segmental margins sinuate.

Allied to the genus *Conorhinus*.

Adricomius annulatus sp. n. — Piceous; head in front of eyes, lateral margins of anterior lobe of pronotum, apices of posterior lateral angles, apex of scutellum, basal two thirds of corium, large spots to connexivum, basal half of first joint of rostrum and second joint excluding apex, central fascia to head beneath, a central line to sternum, marginal spots and apex to abdomen, basal central and apical annulations to femora, basal and subapical annulations to anterior and intermediate tibiæ, basal annulation to posterior tibiæ, and the tarsi, ochraceous; antennæ fuscous, first joint, excluding base, ochraceous; structural characters as described in above generic diagnosis.

Long. 24 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 5 1/2 mill.

Hab. Samoa.

Androclus borneensis sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum, antennæ, rostrum, basal angles of corium, membrane, body beneath, and legs, dull, opaque purplish-brown; corium and spots to connexivum, ochraceous; clavus, subclaval spots to corium, fused with apical half of clavus, and a large spot occupying more than basal half of membrane, its posterior margin very irregularly excavate, dark shining purplish-brown; head, pronotum and scutellum very finely granulate, anterior pronotal lobe irregularly carinate; prosternal processes prominently visible above.

Long. 14 mill.

Hab. : South East Borneo (Doherty).

Allied to *A. granulatus* Stal.

Phalantus Feanus sp. n. — Black; first, third and fourth joints of antennæ, and the legs, ochraceous; second joint of antennæ and apex of first joint dull dark castaneous; apices of femora and bases of tibiæ, black. Posterior lobe of pronotum and the scutellum very finely granulate; membrane brownish-piceous, not quite reaching the apex of abdomen; sternum very finely granulate; rostrum with the second joint more or less ochraceous.

Long. 13 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Bhamo (Fea).

Pirates bicolor sp. n. — Head, anterior lobe of pronotum and scutellum, indigo-black; posterior lobe of pronotum, corium and membrane dark brownish-ochraceous; body beneath and legs dark brownish-ochraceous; anterior femora and tibiæ, intermediate and posterior femora, sternum, central and lateral fasciæ and apex to

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abdomen, dark purplish-brown; antennæ brownish-ochraceous, basal joint darkest. Anterior lobe of pronotum centrally sulcate, the lateral areas irregularly striate; legs and antennæ somewhat strongly pilose.

Long. 19 mill.

Hab. : Assam; Naga Hills (Chennell).

A species belonging to the group of which *P. affinis* is the type.

Santosia atropicta sp. n. — Sanguineous; corium — excluding lateral margins, apex, and veins, fuscous; membrane black; antennæ becoming fuscous towards apex. Anterior angles of pronotum moderately tuberculous; pronotum with both lobes centrally sulcate, posterior lobe sulcate on each lateral area, and foveate near each lateral angle; connexivum broad; head longer than the pronotum.

Long. 12 mill.

Hab. Burma; Karennee, Ascuil Cheba (Fea), Tenasserim; Plapoo (Fea).

Scadra relata sp. n. — Reddish-ochraceous; disk of scutellum, corium excluding apex and lateral margins, membrane, and lateral areas of meso- and metasterna, piceous or black; second joint of antennæ a little longer than the first, remainder mutilated; anterior lobe of pronotum much shorter than posterior lobe which has the three sulcations very distinctly granulate; abdomen distinctly widened from a little beyond base and then narrowed to apex; posterior femora slightly incrassate at apex; tarsi ochraceous.

Long. 10 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Karennee.

Hæmatolœcha Andersoni sp. n. — Sanguineous; antennæ, base of head, a broad central fascia, central sulcation, and extreme margins of central lobe of pronotum, scutellum, hemelytra, spots to connexivum, head beneath, sternum, central transverse fasciæ to abdominal segments, widened on lateral areas, bases of anterior and intermediate femora, central annulation to posterior femora, apical halves of anterior and intermediate tibiæ, posterior tibiæ — excluding base, black; base of first joint of antennæ, basal angles of hemelytra, and lateral margins of sternum, sanguineous; first and second joints of antennæ almost subequal in length, — remainder mutilated, eyes brownish-ochraceous.

Long. 15 mill.

Hab. : West Yunnan (Dr Anderson).

Mendis bicolor sp. n. — Sanguineous; antennæ, apical margins of head, eyes, ocelli, hemelytra, apical margin of abdomen

above, meso- and metasterna, legs and apex of abdomen, black; body elongate, slender; hemelytra not quite reaching apex of abdomen; tarsi ochraceous; abdominal incisures transversely rugose.

Long. 11 mill.

Hab.: Ceylon; Peradeniya.

Ectrychotes rufescens sp. n. — Head, pronotum, scutellum and sternum, olivaceous-black, shining; lateral margins of posterior lobe of pronotum, basal angle of corium, body and legs, sanguineous; hemelytra, spots to connexivum — on fourth and fifth segments in ♂, on third, fourth and fifth segments and apex in ♀, large lateral spots to third, fourth and fifth segments, the disk of sixth segment and the anal segment to abdomen beneath, central annulations to intermediate and posterior femora, and apices of intermediate and posterior tibiæ, black; extreme base of antennæ ochraceous; central sulcation to pronotum broad and foveate.

Long. 10 to 12 mill.

Hab.: Burma; Bhamo, Teinzo (Fea).

Allied to *E. dispar* Reut.

Vilius nigriventris sp. n. — Sanguineous; antennæ, hemelytra, small spots to connexivum at incisures, black; a spot at anterior coxæ, meso- and metasterna, and abdomen beneath, indigo-black shining; central discal and lateral marginal spots to abdomen, sixth abdominal segment, and abdominal apex, basal angles, lateral margins, and broad apex to corium, sanguineous; apices of tibiæ and tarsi, black.

Long. 15 mill.

Hab.: Ceylon; Puttalam (E. E. Green).

Apiomerus elegans sp. n. — Black; lateral and anterior margins of anterior pronotal lobe, the whole of posterior lobe excepting a broad basal fascia extending to lateral angles, anterior area of prosternum, anterior acetabula, anterior lateral areas of mesosternum, and a spot near anterior and intermediate coxæ, pale shining luteous; apical annulation to femora, base of anterior tibiæ, base and apex of intermediate tibiæ, the whole of posterior tibiæ, and spots to connexivum above and beneath, reddish — ochraceous; anal segment luteous with a black spot in ♂; veins at junction of corium and membrane, with a more or less distinct spot before apex of corium, ochraceous, or reddish-ochraceous; membrane considerably passing apex of abdomen; intermediate tibiæ moderately recurved; anterior and intermediate legs thickly hirsute.

Long. 22 mill.

Hab.: Amazons; Madeira Riv.

Apiomerus scriptus sp. n. — Black, shining, hemelytra opaque; posterior lobe of pronotum sometimes suffused with obscure ochraceous on its lateral areas; a short transverse oblique discal ochraceous spot near junction of corium and membrane; body beneath and legs ochraceous; head beneath, rostrum, metasternum, ventral incisures, lateral margins and apex of abdomen, a central annulation to femora, anterior and intermediate tibiæ — excluding base, apical halves of posterior tibiæ black. In some specimens the tibiæ are wholly or almost black. Intermediate tibiæ apically broadened and moderately curved; first and second joints of the antennæ subequal in length, third and fourth joints longest, greyishly pubescent, and almost subequal; meso- and metasterna thickly greyishly pubescent; membrane passing abdominal apex.

Long. 7 mill.

Hab. : Brazil; Goyas Prov.

Apiomerus evanidus sp. n. — Black; pronotum, anterior coxæ and femora, and the prosternum purplish-red; basal margin of pronotum black; connexivum above and beneath luteous, spotted with black; in the ♂ the apical segment and sometimes the disk of the abdomen is luteous, and in some varieties the anterior femora are black. First and second joints of the antennæ subequal in length, each considerably shorter than the third; membrane slightly passing the abdominal apex.

Long. 11 to 12 mill.

Hab. : Brazil; Goyas Prov.

Apiomerus auratus sp. n. — Golden yellow, anterior lobe of pronotum a little darker; head, antennæ, rostrum apical, angle of corium, membrane, spots to connexivum, anterior tibiæ — excluding base, and a subapical annulation to posterior tibiæ, black; disk of abdomen beneath infuscated; antennæ finely pilose, first and second joints subequal in length, third slightly longer than second, fourth longer than third; membrane considerably passing the apex of abdomen; intermediate tibiæ distinctly curved and gradually clavate to apex.

Long. to apex membrane 13 mill.

Hab. : Interior of Brazil.

Ectinoderus sumptuosus sp. n. — Black; anterior lobe of pronotum dull sanguineous, margined and reticulated with black, posterior lobe — excluding margins and a transverse basal spot, luteous; bases of second and third antennal joints, about eight basal discal spots to corium and another discal spot on its apical margin, and the abdomen beneath, luteous; connexivum sangui-

neous with large black spots; acetabula, coxæ, trochanters, bases of femora, and some basal and marginal suffusions to abdomen beneath, sanguineous. Basal joint of antennæ longest, second and fourth joints subequal in length, third joint shortest; posterior pronotal lobe with two distinct central carinæ at its anterior margin, its lateral angles subprominent and broadly rounded, its posterior margin centrally acutely sinuate, its length about double that of the anterior lobe; margin of connexivum irregularly undulate.

Long. ♂ 34 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 10 mill.

Hab. : Philippines Islds; Dinagat.

Ectinoderus exortivus sp. n. — Head and antennæ black, the last with the bases of the second and third joints luteous; pronotum luteous, its posterior angular margins black, its basal margin brownish-ochraceous; hemelytra shining bluish-black, corium suffused with brownish-ochraceous, a pale luteous transverse spot on its apical margin; scutellum with the central carina brownish-ochraceous; connexivum black, shining, its apex and marginal spots luteous; body beneath and legs luteous; prosternum, acetabula, coxæ, trochanters, and basal two thirds of femora reddish-ochraceous or testaceous; disk of mesosternum, lateral margins of meso- and metasterna, a spot between intermediate and posterior coxæ, apices of anterior tibiæ, posterior two thirds of intermediate and posterior tibiæ and the tarsi, fuscous or black. Antennæ with the second joint almost as long as the third and fourth joints together; apical joint greyishly pubescent; anterior lobe of pronotum with a narrow central sulcation, posterior lobe with a deep central transverse impression between the lateral angles, behind which it is transversely striate, and between which and the anterior lobe there are five carinæ, two oblique on each lateral area, and one central which is subobsolete.

Long. ♂ 21 mill. Exp. pronot. angl. 7 mill.

Hab. : Burma; Pegu.